

E tribon cabes di martiu ta riba e lista di proteccion di nos leynan local

Directie Natuur en Milieu (DNM) ta informa tocante e tribon cabes di martiu cu ta un especie protegi pa ley

E tribon cabes di martiu ta haya su nomber pa via di e forma di su cabes. Su nomber cientifico ta *Sphyrna mokarran* y na Ingles conoci pa e *Great hammerhead*, e ta e especie di tribon mas grandi den e famia *Sphyrnidae*. Ta hay'e den lama rond mundo, den awanan tropical den e region ecuatorial.

E forma di su cabes yama ‘cephalofoil’ ta hanchu y e parti dilanti ta casi stret den forma di e letter T, cu su wowonan ta peilo afo cada banda. Su boca localisa bou su cabes tin 17 rij di djente triangular n’e parti ariba di su cacumbein. E ta replasa su djen-tenan cada 8 dia. Algun sorto di tribon ta gasta 30.000 djente den nan bida. E sorto aki por biba 30 aña y e peso maximo registra ta rond di 450 kilo. Su tamaño ta varia entre 4.6 meter y 6.2 meter y su color ta shinishi scur of bruin y bou di su curpa ta blanco.

E especie femenino ta bira mas grandi cu e machonan. E ta un pisca predador solitario y landado fuerte, cu ta alimenta su mes cu otro pisca, secat, kreeft, otro sort'i tribon mas chikito y su favorito ta chucho (sting rays). E embra ta pari yiunan cada dos aña, nan por haya entre 13 y 42 yiu cu ta nace bibo (vivaparous). E yiunan ta nace entre 50 y 70 centimeter cada un.

Aunke e ta potencialmente peligroso, e tribon cabes di martiu no ta ataca hende y tin biaha e por comporta su mes curioso rond di buceadonan. E tribon aki ta hopi gara y ta popular riba e mercado Chines como ingrediente principal pa sop'i tribon. Asina ta resulta cu e poblacion di e tribon cabes di martiu ta baha den cantidad rond mundo.

Union Internacional pa Conservacion di Naturalesa (IUCN) a consider'e como criticamente na peliger desde 2019. Na Aruba tambe nos ta haya nan den lama y p'esey ta pidi piscadonan pa eherce cautela. E presencia di tribonnan ta indicacion di un condicion saludabel di e ecosistema marino.



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PRESENTS

GREAT HAMMERHEAD

Sphyrna mokarran

The great hammerhead shark is the largest species in the hammerhead shark group, the Sphyrnidae family. Its name comes from the Greek "Sphyrna," which means hammer, and "mokarran," an Arabic name meaning large. Although their abundance could not support a commercial fishery, the great hammerhead has gained importance in the tourism industry worldwide as it has become the main attraction for many divers seeking the opportunity to swim alongside them.

TAXONOMY

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Chondrichthyes
Subclass: Elasmobranchii
Order: Carcharhiniformes
Family: Sphyrnidae
Genus: Sphyrna
Species: S. mokarran

Conservation status:
• IUCN – CR (Critically endangered)
• NOM 059 – NA

9 SPECIES of hammerhead sharks in the world.

Distribution: Tropical and subtropical waters of the world.

Diet: Carnivorous; feeds on fish, smaller sharks, crustaceans and cephalopods.

Predators: Adults can be attacked by orcas; juveniles are hunted by other larger sharks (like bull sharks).

Reproduction: Viviparous; usually are born during late spring and early summer. They can reproduce every two years.

ANATOMY

Females tend to be larger than males.

Maximum age recorded: **30 years**

Most frequent size: **3.7 m**

Maximum weight recorded: **449.5 kg**

Size at birth: **50-70 cm**

Head is almost straight in the shape of a T, hence the name hammerhead.

Nostrils

Eyes located at the ends of the head.

The first dorsal fin is tall and sickle-shaped.

Skin is covered with placoid scales.

Stomach

Liver

Kidney

Intestines

5 gills

Cartilaginous skeleton

Pectoral fins located behind the gills.

Width of head is ~23-27% of total body length.

Ampullae of Lorenzini in the ventral side of the head.

Ampullae of Lorenzini: Electroreceptor organs that help detect weak electrical fields produced by other animals.

Mouth located on ventral side of head.

Teeth are triangular and serrated.

16-17 rows of teeth on upper jaw.

BEHAVIOR

>100 sharks have been seen forming aggregations in sea mounts.

It is a nocturnal and solitary hunter.

It is a migratory species.

1-300 m Depth range it prefers.

DISTRIBUTION

This species lives in tropical and temperate waters, in coastal and pelagic areas. In the Atlantic its distribution ranges from the United States to Uruguay, including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. It is also found in the Mediterranean sea, as well as the Indian and Pacific oceans.

COLORATION

The dorsal side is dark gray or brown, with a white underside.

Placoid scales: Also called dermal denticles, they reduce water resistance to make swimming more efficient.

Second dorsal fin is large.

Field of vision of almost **360°**

1.5 km distance at which it can detect one drop of blood.

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

As a top predator, it helps control its prey's populations.

Its presence is an indicator of good ecosystem health.

70% Estimated decrease of its population worldwide.

CONSERVATION TIMELINE

- 1931-41:** During the 2nd World War, demand for shark oil increased as it was used for various purposes.
- 2004:** Conapeca and INP published the National Conservation and
- 2007:** The great hammerhead is categorized as threatened (EN) in the
- 2007:** Mexican government publishes NOM-029-PESC-2006 which
- 2012:** Mexico establishes a yearly 3-month ban for all shark fisheries.
- 2013:** Hammerhead sharks are included in CITES Appendix II.
- 2019:** The IUCN changes the species' Red List status to Critically Endangered (CR).

THREATS

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED & UNREGULATED FISHING

FINING

Although banned in many

Mexico Marino is a collaboration between Fundación Coppel, Mares Mexicanos and dataMares.

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